H. Buchler

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POETRY.

The Mother's farewell to her Wedded Daughter.

Go, dearest one, my selfish love
Shall never pale thy cheek;
Not e'en a mother's fears for thee
Will I in sadness speak;
Yet how can I with coldness check
The burning tears that start?
Hast thou not turned from me to dwell
Within in another's heart?

I think on earlier, brighter days,
When first my lips were prest
Upon thy balmy brow, whilst thou
Lay helpless on my breast;
In fancy still I see thine eye
Uplifted to my face,
I hear thy lisping tones, and mark
With joy thy childish grace.

E'en then I knew it would be thus;
I thought e'en in that hour,
Another would its perfume steal,
When I had reared the flower;
And yet I will breath a sigh—
How can I dare repine?
The sorrow that thy mother feels
Was suffered once by mine.

A mother's love!—oh! thou know'st not
How much of feeling lies
In those sweet words; the hopes, the fears,
The daily strength'ning ties:
It lives ere yet the infant draws
Its earliest vital breath,
And dies but when a mother's heart,
Chills in the grasp of death.

Will he in whose fond arms thou seek'st
Thine all of earthly bliss,
E'er feel a love untiring, deep,
And free from self as this?
Ah, no! a husband's tenderness
Thy gentle heart may prove;
But never, never wilt thou meet
Again a mother's love.

My love for thee must ever be
Fond as in years gone by;
While to my heart I shall be like
A dream of memory.
Dearest, farewell, may angel hosts
Their virgils o'er thee keep,
How can I speak that fearful word,
"Farewell," and yet not weep?

John Andrew Gordner.

John Andrew Gordner was a respectable and wealthy young man, born at Jersey, in the early part of the eighteenth century, of inoffensive life and correct manners.

Having been attached for several years to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, in the island of Guernsey, he had surmounted those difficulties which always increase and strengthen the passion of love, and the day for leading his mistress to the altar at length was fixed.

After giving the necessary directions for the reception of his intended wife, at the time appointed, in full health and high spirits, he sailed for Guernsey.

The impatience of love, on such an occasion, need not be described; hours were years, and a few leagues ten thousand times as far. The land of promise at length appears; he leaps on the beach, and, without waiting for refreshment, or his servant and baggage, sets out, alone and on foot, for that house which he had so often visited.

The servant, who quickly followed, was surprised at being informed, that his master had not yet arrived: having waited in anxious expectation till midnight, the apprehensions of the lady and her family were proportionate to the poignancy of their feelings and the circumstances of the case: messengers were sent, at the dawn of day, to examine and inquire in different quarters, without success.

After dreadful suspense, and nights of unavailing anxiety, the corpse of the unfortunate Gordner was at length discovered in a cavity among the rocks, disfigured with many wounds; but no circumstance appeared on which to ground, or even conjecture, concerning the perpetrator of so foul a murder.

The regret of both families for a good young man, thus cut off in the meridian of life and expectation by a cruel assassin, was increased by the mystery in which it was enveloped; the anguish of the young lady was not of a species which relieves itself by external effusion and loud lamentation; she never shed a tear, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on her damask cheek, she pined in thought.

Her virtues and her beauty having excited general admiration, the family, after a few years, was prevailed on to permit Mr. Galliard, a merchant of the island, to become her suitor, in hope that a second lover might gradually draw her attention from the lamented catastrophe of her first.

In submission to the wishes of her parents, but with repeated and strong declarations that she never would marry Galliard, he was occasionally admitted; but the unhappy woman found it difficult to suppress a certain involuntary antipathy which she always felt whenever he approached her.

Such was the ardour of passion, or such the fascinating magic of her charms, repulse only increased desire, and Galliard persisted in his unwelcome visits, frequently endeavouring, but in vain, to prevail on the unfortunate lady to accept a present from his hands.

It was remarked by her friends that he was particularly urgent to present her with a beautiful trinket of expensive workmanship and valuable materials, which she positively and firmly refused; adding, with a correctness of sentiment and a propriety of conduct not always observed by women on such occasions, that it was base, dishonorable, and mean, to receive favours from a man whose hand she never would accept.

'But Galliard, by earnestness, assiduity, and by exciting pity, the common resource of artful men, had won over her mother to second his wishes; in her desire to forward his suit, she had during the night fixed the trinket in question to her daughter's watch-chain, and forbade her, on pain of maternal displeasure, to remove this token of unaccepted love.

The health of the fair mourner had been considerably impaired by her sufferings, and the mother of the murdered man, who had ever regarded her with the tenderest affection, crossed the sea to visit her, to offer her every assistance in her power, and, what in such cases is always the most soothing consolation, to mingle tears with hers.

The sight of one so nearly related to her first, her only love, called forth a thousand melancholy ideas in her mind; she recounted many little incidents, which lovers only consider as important, to the old lady, who fondly enquired into, and anxiously listened to every minute particular concerning her beloved son.

It was during one of these conversations, that the afflicted female sunk in a convulsion on the floor, and while her relations were conveying her towards a sofa, their terror was considerably augmented, by observing, that the eyes of Mrs. Gordner instantly caught by the glittering appendage to the lady's watch-chain that well-known token of her son's affection, which, with a loud voice, frantic gesture, and disordered countenance, she declared; *her son had purchased, as a gift for his mistress, previous to his last departure from Guernsey.*

With a dreadful look, in which horror, indignation, wonder, and suspicion, were alternately mingled, she repeated this extraordinary circumstance as well as the agitated state of her feelings would permit, to the victim of affliction, during the interval of a short recovery.

The moment the poor sufferer understood that the splendid toy she had hitherto so much despised, was once in the possession of Gordner the intelligence seemed to plant new daggers into her heart; she made an effort to press it to her lips; her eyes, for a moment, exhibited the wild stare of madness, stung to its highest pitch, by the envenomed dart of horrible conviction; then crying out, "Oh murderous villain!" she expired in the arms of an attendant.

After such a discovery, it seems scarcely necessary to unfold the circumstances of this mysterious assassination. Galliard, enamoured of, and envying the possession of his mistress, had evidently way-laid him from the port, murdered, and plundered him of the trinket; hoping, that after his death, he might possess a jewel far-more precious.

On being charged with the crime, he denied it, but with evident confusion and equivocation; and, while the injured family were dispatching a messenger for the officers of justice, he confirmed their suspicions by suicide, and an impious letter left in his apartment.

These circumstances produced considerable surprise and alarm in both islands, and afforded Mr. Jephson materials for his splendid and elaborate tragedy Julia, or the Italian Lover, which I saw and perused with interest and approbation.

Yet a severe critic accuses him of introducing into his drama, persons, who, without at all forwarding the business of the piece, appear to be brought in, merely to say fine things, and who, instead of rousing attention by strokes of nature and interesting incident, sicken the ear and eye, by pompous sentimental dialogue, *strut, whiskers, and gold-fringe.*

Yet, after the paths of tragedy have been, for ages, so industriously explored, I cannot help allowing the author his degree of merit, as a successful treader in the footsteps of Shakspeare.—(LOUNGER'S COMMON PLACE BOOK.)

A Husking.

OR THE FIRST AND LAST SPREE.

Did you ever go to a husking? not one of those often described, where the girls joined in to pay the penalty of all the red ears found, and then, when the last ear was husked, all adjourned to the house, to play at forfeits and cross-questions—but one of the real old-fashioned huskings, made up of men and boys, who had nothing to do but husk corn and drink flip, made so strong and so sweet with "white-eye" and brown sugar, that it would make your nose peal. If you never did, I will describe one.

It was understood, by the usual channels of village news, that on such a night "Old Brum" was to have a husking. Now this to me and the other boys was as agreeable as was the 18th Brumair to Napoleon, or Jackson's bank veto to a certain *low* and *worthless* majority in these United States. Accordingly, when the time arrived it found us, men and boys all assembled—each one determined to husk as much corn and drink as much flip as any other, and laugh as loud and say as many sharp things as the utmost tension of his wit would allow.

It was in one of those towns where every one had a cognomen attached to him, different from the one he received in his infancy.

There was 'Captain Frisk,' and 'Fluxus,' 'Bumte-whittle,' and 'Copen;' and then there was 'Old Jot,' 'Young Jot,' 'Cob,' and 'Bebzee,' and so on to the end of the chapter—each name being given to the bearer as a record of some comical event, or ludicrous affair, in which he had been concerned.

But to the husking. I think I have them now (as an orator would say) in my mind's eye. The corn lays in a pile of some thirty or forty feet in length, with baskets stuck in here and there, just as the convenience of the huskers require. The elders, with 'Captain Frisk' at their head, ranged upon one side, while we, the small fry, mustered upon the opposite, not only for the purpose of being by ourselves, but also to have the communication of sight and sound cut off from our fathers—as in those days the march of intellect had not arrived at such a point as to admit of that freedom of speech, between the old and young, which is now enjoyed.—What is now called 'precocity of talent,' and a 'laudable ambition,' was indegenerate those days branded as impudence and sauciness, and a display of which was generally rewarded by an application of the birch, well laid on.

But to return. The husking went on briskly, and the important subject of youth was gravely discussed. One boy boastingly related the number of partridges he had snared; another had found out a new bait for muskrats; and a third commenced an account of a terrible encounter he had with a monstrous black snake, when we were disturbed by a loud laugh from the other side of the corn. "What are they laughing at?" said another; and round went Cob.—'Come here! come here!' cried he.—And sure enough, there was a subject of laughter. It seemed that Copen in husking had found a *smut-ear*, and the moment he laid hold of it, Old Whittle, who was next to him, had his jaws extended to the utmost by a laugh, brought forth by some remark of Captain Frisk, when into his mouth went smut, cob and all, popping his jaws open in the same position which it found them. There he stood, a personification of comical despair, until Copen himself, expressed sorrow for what was done, good-naturedly undertook to clean him up and rub him down with husks; but after doing the best he could, poor old Bumtee looked as if he had been drawn through a soot-bag.

'It is an ill wind that blows no one any good.' So we boys thought when this catastrophe produced an early call for flip, for the purpose, as it was said, of clearing out the old gentleman's throat. Accordingly old Brum soon appeared with the foaming liquid; and the attention of every one was fixed upon it.—'Pass the pitcher,' was the word, thro' the line of ancients first, and then up and down among the boys.—I know not how it was with others; but for my own part, being wholly unacquainted with the treacherous stuff, I considered it delicious, and down my neck went 'a pretty considerable' quantity of it—and the result was, I thought little more of the husking. A most violent itching came over me to display my prowess in various ways, one of which was in attempting to trip up my companion's heels, but which always ended in getting my own up, and numerous pumpkins rolled upon me, before I could place my thinking end up again. Finally, the husking was ended—I scarcely know how—and I whistled for my dog, and started for home, having a most glorious opinion of my noble self, and supposing that I had displayed more wit and made more fun than any one in the company. My way home lay across an open field and a woodlot about a half a mile in length. On leaving the road, and climbing the wall to commence my field march, I made some blunders which I ascribed to carelessness. But I was soon called upon to put my infallibility to a more severe test. I espied, as I thought, around the corner of the fence, a tom-cat. So I called my dog, and set him on the animal; but, to my utter astonishment, the dog stood at a dead halt, and refused to take any notice of him.—However, as the case stood *reason is instinct*, I very gravely concluded that my dog had lost his nose, and that I retained my wits—(though in passing that way a day or two after, I found my tom-cat to be a white stone, which no more resembled a cat than a camel.) So on I pushed, until I arrived at the wood lot. With any other feelings, to cross this was rather a formidable affair by night; but at this time I feared neither beast nor biped, and as to supernatural. I was like Nelson, I did not know the gentleman. And through the wood I marched to the tune of Moll Brook, whistled strong and clear. But on emerging from the wood into the clearing, I brought up with the worst obstruction of all, in the form of a newly ploughed field. Let seamen tell of an undulating motion of the ocean, which will cause a delirium so that they imagine the treacherous water to be the green fields of their own native homes—let the traveller tell of the extended prairies of the west, of the wavy and sealike appearance as far as the eye can reach; and which, if viewed for a considerable length of time, will cause insanity. I say, let seamen and travellers talk thus. They never went to a husking, and in going home, (pretty well flipped) encountered the waves of a newly ploughed field—if they had, they would have been silent on things of minor import.

But to proceed—yes, that was what I wanted to do; but I found it easier to form the wish than to perform the deed. After numerous attempts to make headway, which invariably ended in falling to leeward, I manfully clapped my helm hard down, and started off at a dead run, determined to see if speed would not conquer where prudence and care had failed.—But it was all in vain. I soon found myself in the position of Brutus, when he kissed his mother—earth.—There I lay, a spectacle for the moon to look upon, until a copious vomiting enabled me once more to resume my perpendicular. With many retrograde movements, through sheer weakness, I succeeded in reaching home; tumbled into bed, and was soon sound asleep as a drunkard could wish.

But the morrow. Oh! that horrible morrow! of all the days in the calendar of my existence, if there is any one I wish struck out, *it is that.* To come down stairs and encounter the looks of my father—to see the mild but sorrowing looks of my mother, that mother the kinkest and the best. I could read in the faces of my brothers and sisters that my disgrace was known—that disgrace which fell on them and me alike. Even my dog looked askew at and shunned me. All this, bad as it was, would not compare with my own feelings; they were horrid. For some months I did not dare to look my companions in the face. But it was effectual. The cure was complete and lasting. From that day to this (includes a space of thirty-five years) flip and I have never met.—No; the leering devil which lurks in the bottom, in whatever shape he may appear, has never passed my lips. If a parent has any fears that his child will become a drunkard, let him take him when at the age of twelve or fourteen to a country husking, and administer to him flip—give it with an unsparing hand, and I will warrant a cure. If it is not effectual, I will engage to drink another mug of it myself.

NORTH END.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Rejected One.

A TALE OF THE PIG AND WATCH BOX.

"Cruel, cruel fate!" said the young Augustus Blenkinsop, dropping a tear into the empty porter mug, "wherefore dost thou torment me thus! I have a prepossessing leg, inimitable tie, and a mind far above buttons—yet I was born to disappointment! Evil, thrice evil, is the fate that dogs the representative of the Blenkinsops; thou art rejected of men."

The eyes of stoker gleamed with the intelligence of those of a deceased mackerel.

"Help yourself," said Stoker, with emphasis, replenishing the pot with Henry Meux's best XX.

"Kindest of men," cried Blenkinsop, "love may perish, but friendship never dies!" The pot not being born within the same horoscope with the speaker, was not rejected.

"Come, Blenkinsop, my boy," said Fanssit, filling his pipe, "no long faces here. Let's have a song—or 'spose you tip us a bit of autobiography. Waiter! another quart of stout;—remember what the great Dr. Watts says—

"Wo is the child of thought, and kin to fear,
One yields to pipes, but both must yield to beer.'

"My sorrows," answered Blenkinsop, "can yield to nether. O, Seged, Emperor of Ethiopa! well hast thou said——"

"O, curse Seged," said Faussit, "let's have none of him."

"Certainly not," said Stoker.

"Well then, friends, listen and be dumb; but first, I'll trouble you, Stoker, for the other mug!' A deep silence followed, broken only by the protracted breathing of Augustus at his draught until, having rivetted his eyes for a moment on the pewter, he set it down with a sigh, and proceeded. "Need I tell you that I am the only son and heir of Reignald Nicodemus Blenkinsop, of Dot-and-go-one Hall, connty of Somerset—that his father was——"

"We know all that already," interrupted Stoker.

"Rash young man!" said Blenkinsop, with solemnity; "the blood of one hundred sires burn within me: but I forgive you. You know I was born with considerable expectations—that godlike fortnne seemed to welcome me from the hour of my birth, and that the heavens, for a time, seemed to smile benignantly on the scion of an ancient stem. In the words of the poet——"

"O, d—n the poet!" shouted Faussit.

"Certainly," said Stoker.

Blenkinsop looked sternly. "Alas!" said he, those were the last hours of unadulterated happiness that I ever enjoyed. I went to the university—I studied hard—I bought an alarum clock—eschewed wine parties—proctors reverenced me—my tutor smiled upon me— my acquaintance cut me—I read for my degree—stood the examinations—heaven and earth! I was *rejected!*"

The two friends exchanged looks of astonishment, though in a peculiar fashion.

"Next morning I was far from Oxford. 'Rouse thee, O Augustus!' exclaimed I to myself, 'and let not this misfortune overwhelm thee. The Spartan mother shed no tears over her departed son, and why should'st thou mourn for a paltry degree! No! rather like my sires of old, will I take my father's sword from the wall, and go forth against the enemies of my country, to conquer or die!' So saying I lit a cigar. The Blenkinsops have always voted with ministers—I had interest at head quarters—I was promised a commission, and I at once purchased my regimentals. "Never," cried the enraptured, though alas! suffering tailor, as he gazed upon the martial figure that issued from his hand of scarlet and gold, "never seed I a gemman vot looked better!" And he spake aright. I felt then within my bosom the ardor which lighted up, as with a spell, the soul of Antony, and drove Themistocles to the combat; and I called to mind the glorious saying of Miltiades, 'Cowards die many times, but a brave man never dies!'"

"Yet despair not, Blenkinsop! Thou wert formed to shine in the court, and not in the camp; surely there is many a beautiful maiden, saturate with silver, who would be proud to be called Mrs. Augustus Blenkinsop! Miss Emily Pelican was both rich and beautiful; she had the figure of a Cleopatra, and the mind of a Sapho! She had published a volume of poetry, called "The Undespaiting One of Kamiskatka," and she had two thousand a year! Her hair was of the hue of sunset, a rich and glorious crimson, and her eyes were of a pale etherial green. The first moment I saw her I loved her; and hope whispered me that she was my affianced bride. I gave a *post obit* to a wealthy Shylock, Manasseh Ben Melchisedek, who at ten per cent. furnished the supplies. Stulty again suffered, and I sported a cab. The sweet Emily received me favorably, and I won the good will of her maiden aunt, by escorting her twice to church."

Fausitt thrust his tongue into his cheek; and Stoker significantly elongated his outstretched hands, resting his left thumb upon his nose.—The very bars of the grate grined.

A prolonged whistle issued from the lips of the petrified Faussit.

Stokes squinted with a horrible obliqnity of vision.

Blenkinsop sighed.

"My evil destiny again interposed. That very evening I received a letter from the War Office. Fire and Steel! what did I behold! Cruel Hobhouse! Relentless Hill Implacable Wellington! My application was *rejected!* I fixed my useless sabre in the wall, and retiring to the other end of my apartment, I prepared to die like Cato; but the carpet caught my spurs, and I fell prostrate on the ground. I arose an altered man, and sitting calmly down, I drank deeply of thought, and brandy, and cold water without. After all, said I war is a savage pastime; the soldier is but a hireling. Life, I resumed, is but short; thou know'st this well, O, immmortal Flaccus!"

"Oh, confound Flaccus!" said Fausitt.

"Certainly," said Stoker.

"I sat with my beloved in the same box at the Opera. I was her partner at balls, her attendant every where, and I thought at last I could discover the symptoms of a reciprocal attachment. The crisis was approaching—bills came fast pouring in: therefore, love must be confessed. One day she was reclining on an Ottoman, caressing a corpulent poodle, while I lay stretched before her on the carpet, in the attitude of the Dying Gladiator. Tenderly, yet impressively, I seized her hand, and modulating my voice to its lowest and most musical tone, I ventured to say, "Emily, sweet Emily, do you love?" A roseate blush overspread her countenance. "Spare me, Augustus!" she murmured Ah! dost thou confess the soft enslaver," said I, starting to my feet. 'O, terrestrial seraph! speak—tell me—will you wed!' A blush still deeper than before dyed her burning cheek. 'Gates of paradise!—and when!' In halt audible accents she whispered, 'Wednesday.' I seized her hand again—O, Cupid! fairest denizen of Olympus! What do I owe thee for this—Wednesday! Sweet, swet Emily! adored Miss Pelican! On that propitious day shall I lead you to the altar! On that day shall I place the sacred ring upon———she started with a look of astonishment: *You* lead me to the altar!—On Wednesday I am to be married to Captain Ferdinand Fitspers!' My brain spun round round—a red gleam of fire flashed before my eyes—a bolt of ice quivered in my heart—I staggerd and reached the street door. I know not how. O, the agony of that moment! I feel it even now—my heart—my brain—my soul—O! Stoker—O Fausitt—how hard it was again to be *rejected!*"

"Werry," said Fausitt.

"Werry," reverberated Stoker. And he grinned like a bag of nails.

"I rushed home like a demon. Fury was in my heart, and I kicked over a stall of Oranges—I reached my lodgings and entered my room—amongst an infinity of bills lay a packet, carefully sealed—was it a remittance from my relenting father?—I siezed—I opened it—madness! my two last articles for the Monthly Magazine *rejected!* O! friends, do you not pity me!"

"I do, 'pon my credit," said Fausitt. The interesting youth had just emerged from the Insolvent Court.

"I do, 'pon my honor," said Stoker. He had been horsewhipped at Epsom, for cheating at a thimblerig.

Golden Rules.

To render Young Tradesmen respectable, prosperous and wealthy.

1. Choose a good and commanding situation even at a high rent or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for a situation, provided good use be made of it.

2. Take your shop door off its hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3. Clean and set out your windows before eight o'clock, do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4. Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbors may be sensible of your diligence.

5. Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business; and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6. Apply your first returns of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions due emphasis by claiming discount.

7. Always be found at home and in some way employed, and remember that your meddling neighbors have their eyes upon you, and are constantly guaging you by appearances.

8. Re-weigh or re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9. Keep some article not usually kept, or sell some current article cheap, that you may draw new customers, and enlarge your intercourse.

10. Keep up the exact quality and flavor of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers, and by this means enjoy your preference.

11. Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare, and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12. No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13. Beware of the odds and ends of stock, of remnants of spoiled goods, and of waste, for it is in such things your profits lie.

14. In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

15. Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday, never at a gaming table; and seldom at the theatre or places of amusement.

16. Prefer a prudent and discreet, to a rich and showy wife.

17. Spend your evenings by your own fireside; and shun a public house or a Scottish club (yea, even a Caledonian) as you would a bad debt.

18. Subscribe, with your neighbors, to a book club; and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your affluence with credit to yourself and advantage to the public.

19. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above their fourth.

20. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectu-

ral front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.—[We don't know what to say to this rule.]

21. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22. To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to servant and master.

23. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24. Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree of expense which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

John finished his reading; mothers and children partook of a flagon of hot-spiced elderberry wine, which the house keeper produced; and grandpapa kissed the little ones at parting, and said this had been one of the most satisfactory days in his pilgrimage of threescore and ten years.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Smyrna.

By the brig Smyrna, arrived at Boston, dates to the 13th October, from Smyrna and 7th from Constantinople have been received.

Three Commissioners deputed by the Ambassadors of England, France and Russia had visited the inland of Samos, for the purpose of attempting by their meditation to restore the island to a state of order and subordination.—At their request the functionaries and principal persons of the island had been summoned to meet at Vathi for the purpose of making known their wishes, and hearing the representations of the Commissioners. It was supposed to be the object of the mission to induce the inhabitants of Samos to submit to the authority of the Sultan. It was understood however, that among the parties into which the inhabitants were divided, there were no party in favor of the Porte. Some were in favor of an union with the State of Greece, and part for an independant government. At present the government is nominally administered by Logothetti, who however is said to be under the control of some influential men in the island, who would eject him from his post, if he did not submit to their will. In the mean time affairs are in great disorder, and the weaker are obliged to submit to the will of the strong.—The commerce of the island is in a very depressed state.

It was rumored that Mehemet Ali had refused under frivolous pretexts, to pay the sums stipulated by the treaty of Kutay. Accounts from Albania state that the insurgents had been entirely suppressed.

The government of Greece had acted with consideration vigor in suppressing conspiracies which had been discovered. Colscotroni, a powerful intriguer, had been arrested, to the surprise and dismay of his partizans. The garrison of Bavarian troops at Napoli was feeble, but considerable reinforcements were expected shortly from Germany. It was said that the Bavarian garrison was to be augmented to 2,500 or 3000 men. A Greek vessel had been robbed by pirates off the coast of Troy.

The consul general of Sardinia celebrated the birth day of his Sovereign at Constantinople on the 1st October.

The equinoxial storm in the Black Sea is spoken of as having been unusually severe the present season.

The Sultan's late fete at Halber Pacha, has given rise to various rumors of some projects of a more serious nature than depends upon mere dress, reviews and gay parades. Nothing certain had transpired, but the activity of the court tended to raise public expectation.

On the 14th October, the Sultan gave a grand dinner at Kiaet-Hane, to a number of Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign powers, followed in the evening by a soiree.

The day of departure of the Sultan's minister at St. Petersburgh had not been agreed upon.

Owing to the troublesome state of the time the commerce of Samos is represented as in a pitiable condition.

King Otho of Greece, has presented the English Consul at Smyrna with an elegant snuff box and a letter expressing his high respect for that gentleman.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF SATURDAY.

Very late from Vera Cruz.

We are indebted to Capt. Kingsbury, of the ship Congress, for Vera Cruz papers to Dec. 17th inclusive.

The paper of the latest date contains a despatch from the military commandant of Tiapan, dated Dec. 2d, in which he states that on the 30th November, 600 men under command of the rebel D. Thomas Moreno, made an attack upon the government troops posted for the defence of the town, and kept up a brisk fire from half past ten in the morning until six at night, when they retired from the entrenchments, leaving behind them a number of men killed, and among the rest, D. Rafael Espinosa. So it appears there are some insurgents yet unsubduced.

The number of deaths in Vera Cruz during the 3d quarter of 1833, was 588, of which by Asiatic Cholera, 437.

"*The Falling Stars.*" It appears from the annexed paragraph, that the phenomenon of the "Falling Stars" was seen also in Mexico, and if we can credit the accounts, exhibited appearances even more extraordinary than were noticed here.

MEXICO, Dec. 1.

By letters from Monterey, (New Leone,) we learn that on the 13th ult. there was much excitement in that town, in consequence of stars having been seen like so many suns, and a torrent of fire having been discharged from the extremities of the atmosphere, taking a northerly direction. The papers have announced the occurrence of other igneous phenomena in other parts of the Republic. In Monterey, the ignorant part of the population attributed the phenomenon to the indignation of heaven, on account of the decrees abolishing all civil obligation, for the fulfilment of monastic vows and for the payment of tithes.

OAJACA, Dec. 5.

They write from Jamiltepec, under date of 25th ult. that Gen. Victoria had arrived there, with the troops which he marched from this city. Gen. Montezuma, the day before, being on his way to Omeltepec, had an engagement with, and destroyed 300 men under command of the *gachupin* Rea, who had come to the assistance of the already defeated Canalizo. On the same 25th November, Col. Castilio, two troopers and two other soldiers, who had been found dead on the mountain, were interred.—Besides the distresses of a cruel warfare, the settlements along the coast are suffering greatly from the ravages of the Cholera Morbus.—In the village of San Cristobal de Pinoteps, which contained 400 inhabitants, it is said that not more than five persons survive.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF SATURDAY.

SPECIE.—The ship Congress, arrived at this port from Mexico, has about 200,000 dollars on board, and the Paragon, which sailed the day before her for Philadelphia, is supposed to have a still larger sum.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 1st inst. The Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman was chosen President of the Senate, and William B. Calhoun, Speaker of the House, having received 500 votes out of 501. John Kuhn was appointed Messenger, for the *forty eighth* time.

The Speaker read to the House the following letter from the Hon. John Quincy Adams:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year 1834.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) DEC. 21st 1833.

SIR—From the returns of the votes of the People of the Commonwealth, for the election of a Governor, for the ensuing year, as they are given in the public journals, it appears that there has been no election by the people. It appears also that my name is one of the four having the highest numbers, among those between whom their suffrages were divided.

In that event, should it be ascertained by the authentic canvass of the votes, my name will be one of the four from which it will, by the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, be the province of the House of Representatives to select two, to be sent to the Senate, for the choice by that body, of a Governor of the State.

The object of this communication is, through you, sir, to request the members of the House to bestow their suffrages upon other candidates. and to consider my name as withdrawn—as in the possible event of my election by the Senate, I should deem it my duty to decline accepting the appointment.

I am, with the highest respect, your ob't serv't and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

The reading of this letter produced considerable sensation in the House. All parties appeared to be taken by surprise.

Presents from Foreign Powers.

The Chair presented to the House the following message from the President of the U. States, received by the hands of Major Donelson:

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1834.

To the House of Representatives:

I communicate to Congress an extract of a letter recently received from James R. Leib, Consul of the United States at Tangier, by which it appears that that officer has been induced to receive from the Emperor of Morocco, a present of a lion and two horses, which he holds, as belonging to the United States.—There being no funds at the disposal of the Executive, applicable to the objects stated by Mr. Leib, I submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress, for such direction as in their wisdom may seem proper. I have directed instructions to be given to all our ministers and agents abroad, requiring that, in future, unless previously authorized by Congress, they will not, under any circumstances, accept presents of any description from any foreign State.

I deem it proper, on this occasion, to invite the attention of Congress to the presents which have heretofore been made to our public officers, and which have been deposited, under the orders of the Government, in the Department of State. These articles are altogether useless to the Government, and the care and the preservatiou of them in the Department of State are attended with considerable inconvenience.

That provision of the Constitution, which forbids any officer, without the consent of Congress, to accept any present from any foreign Power, may be considered as having been satisfied by the surrender of the articles to the government, and they might now be disposed of by Congress to those for whom they were originally intended, or to their heirs, with obvious propriety in both cases; and in the latter, would be received as grateful memorials of the character of the parent.

As under the positive order now given, similar presents cannot hereafter be received, even for the purpose of being placed at the disposal of the Government, I recommend to Congress to authorize by law that the articles already in the Department of State shall be delivered to the persons to whom they were originally presented, if living, and to the heirs of such as may have died.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

The House then adjourned.

Velocity of Steam Vessels.

A late English paper (the London Morning Herald) remarks that "it is difficult to say what is the maximum speed of steam vessels," and then proceeds by way of illustrative bragging, to mention that "the Eclipse, from Belfast to Grennock, one hundred and twenty, or hundred and thirty miles, has been known to run the distance in nine hours." It also adds, "The New York Steam vessels run up to Albany, one hundred and sixty miles, in twenty one hours, and down in nineteen."

It is really ridiculous to see with what complacency the English journalists makes this positive assertion—"never in less than nineteen," whereas, the average of trips between New York and Albany, for the last seven years, has been less than thirteen hours—and in several instances during the past season, have been accomplished within NINE hours. There are at least ten boats on the North River, which will achieve the distance in from nine to twelve hours, with no uncommon exertion whatever. The fact is, that from the first application of steam to the propulsion of boats, by Fulton, the Americans have ever been ahead of the English, as well in the elegance and mould of their vessels, as in speed. This fact they know full well, but are doggedly reluctant to acknowledge.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

WASHINGTN, DEC. 23.

INTEMPERANCE—*Premature Death.*—We were called yesterday to witness one of the most awful scenes that the eye of humanity can behold—a corpse whose limbs seemed to have been cast in Nature's most perfect mould, which had been disfigured and blackened by the ravages of fire. It was the reward of intemperance, that curse of man, that bane to social happiness, that enemy to human greatness. The particulars so far as we were able to collect them, are—a man by the name of Kurtz, who at one time was employed by the government to manufacture the anchors for the Navy, until his energies and powers were prostrated by the intoxicating bowl, had provided himself with a bottle of rum, and took his station for the night, in a blacksmith shop near the market. It appears that he built a fire on the ground, near one of the forges, and laid down a board to sleep on. After his bottle had given out, it is thought he fell asleep, and, in that situation, the fire caught his clothes, which were cotton, and burned them nearly all off. His body was shockingly marked by the dreadful element. The fire appears first to have caught the left leg of his pantaloons at the ancle, which it has entirely flayed—it then passed to his right leg below the knee, and progressed upwards, burning the right thigh, the abdomen, and the whole of the right side as high as the arm pit, and the right arm, from the elbow to the hand; the flesh in some places is perfectly raw, in others the epidermis is crisped and drawn. The sufferer must have become sobered by this severe burning, as the body was found about one hundred yards from the shop where the fire was. The corpse had a severe contusion on the back of the head, where it is presumed he struck his head when he fell, through excessive pain and weakness, which must have shortened his misery.—*Examiner.*

History of the Hartford Convention.

We adverted on Saturday, to the reception, through Messrs Little and Holden, of Dwight's History of the Hartford Convention. We have since had time to look through the large 8vo volume, and to judge of its contents. Mr. Dwight, it is known, though not a member, was elected Secretary of the Convention, and thus possessed the most ample means of judging, not only of the proceedings of that body, but also to speak of the temper in which those measures were originated and carried on. In order to a proper understanding of the spirit of the times, and the causes of the Convention, Mr. Dwight has given a history of the first division of parties in this country and has made special reference to the character and conduct of Mr. Jefferson, to whom he refers for origin, the causes which led to the embargo, the non-intercourse, the war, and the manner in which the war was conducted.

The account of that accomplished knave, John Henry, and of his accomplice in deception, the *soi disant* Count Crillon, is satisfactory; those who remembered Henry in Boston, before 1812, recollect how little he could know of the secrets of *leading* politicians, and how earnest he was to lay claim to some acquaintance with them in their absence. The poor wretch *fobbed* his fifty thousand, and spent it in buying the Chateau Crillon, a castle in the air.

The motives for the convention are fully set forth in the history, and the transactions are made known by a publication of the whole of the secret journal of that body.

A work of this kind, involving a portion of the most interesting of our nation's history, will of course be sought for and read with avidity. Mr. Dwight writes with an independent pen; he is vindicating men of the first order of talents and morals, and a measure which has received more opprobrium than any other political movement in this country; consequently, he looks back beyond that act of amnesty which time and circumstances pass in favor of party politicians who distinguish themselves in party times. In the task of setting truth before the people, he was bound not to shrink from such a retrospection; and it is the judgment which providence sends for great errors, that however entire may be the *pardon* for the offence, however complete the forgiveness, *the acts* are liable to recollection and animadversion, whenever the events in which they were engaged become the object of public consideration.—*U. S. Gazette.*

BURIAL OF THE KING OF SPAIN.—After the funeral service was chaunted in the Royal Chapel, the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which had been placed on the coffin, with several others which had been conferred on the King by Foreign Princes, was removed. The first was taken charge of by one of the Grandees, and the others were delivered to the diplomatic agents of the Sovereigns by whom they had been conferred. The coffin was carried to the foot of the stairs of the Palace by some of the gentlemen of the bed chamber, and by them delivered to the Marquis of Belgida, his Majesty's first equerry, by whose directions it was placed in a state carriage that had been prepared for it, the hearse, used on these occasions, not being large enough. In its way to the Escurial the body was attended by a long procession of grandees, magistrates, prelates and friars, with a strong escort of the body guard, and a band of music of trumpets and kettle-drums, muffled and covered with crape. Several church banners were borne by the clergy, and a number of burning wax tapers were carried by the friars and servants of the household. The hearse or carriage, was drawn by six mules, covered with black cloth; there was a groom at the head of each mule, and two of the life guards, called *Monteros de Espinosa*, on each side of the coffin. On the procession passing out at the gate of the city, the batteries fired three salutes, and the minute guns were silent. On its arrival at the Escurial, the body was delivered to the Abbot of that monastery, who was dressed in his pontifical robes, and to whom was at the same time presented a letter from the Queen, directing him to receive the body, and to have it interred with the usual solemnities. The coffin was then carried into the church, and placed in front of the altar; it was covered with a black velvet pall, richly embroidered with gold; over this was placed the King's hat, his sword and cane. On each side stood two gardes de corps, and one of the Monteros. Of the latter, one held the crown and the other the sceptre, each in a salvor of gold. The imperial candelabrum, with nine branches, some at the foot of the coffin, and on each side were seen burning nine large wax tapers in sconces of massive brass. Here the funeral service was also chaunted by the friars of the monastery. After this a salute was fired by the guard over the body, and mass commenced.

Mass being said, the body was carried down into the Pantheon, or Royal vault, where it was attended only by the Prior of the Escurial, the Lord Steward of the Palace, the commander of the body guard, an officer of the department of State, as notary *ad hoc*, and some of the Monteros. The Pantheon was illuminated, and the body was placed on a table in front of the altar. The Lord Steward then addressed the Monteros, and said in a raised voice, "Do ye swear to God and to this cross that the corps here present is that of our beloved Sovereign of *glorious* memory, Don Ferdinand VII, which I delivered into your charge at the Palace on the 29th?" to which they all replied: "I do swear." The Lord Steward then turning to the Rev. Prior, said: "Father Prior, I here deliver to your Reverence the body of our loved Monarch of glorious memory, Don Ferdinand VII, who is in heaven, that you may give it burial in the proper place and in the usual form. Please to recognize the body."—The Steward then removed a pannel of the outer coffin, and taking from the leaden one a small movable sheet of this metal which covered an aperture over the King's face, the Prior was enabled to recognize the countenance (or was supposed to do so) through a pane of chrystal placed in the aperture. The Prior then said "I am satisfied," and gave a certificate of the same in due form. The Captain of the Body Guard now approached the coffin, and in a loud voice called the King three times, saying: "Sire, Sire, Sire." A pause ensued, and then the Captain, turning to the officers present, said: "The King is dead;" whereupon he broke his *baton*, and scattered the pieces on the ground. After a few other ceremonies of less interest, the *cortege* prepared to return to Madrid; and the gardes de corps on quitting the monastery, started off at a gallop, firing each a pistol on passing before the principal gate of the building.

"Thou lingering star, with lessening ray.

Highland Mary.

The episode in the life of Burns, which has for its beginning, its middle and its end, the attachment between himself and Mary Campbell, is exceedingly affecting. From a recent Scottish work we learn, that this young female, who was invested by the imaginative powers of the Bard with a thousand charms, was a dairy maid at Coilsfield—a good looking blue eyed girl, with a very pretty foot. After a long courtship, in which they found the 'current of their true love' far from running "smoothly," they fixed a day, on which to take leave temporarily of each other, while making the final arrangements for their marriage. In a lonely and romantic spot upon the banks of Ayr, they passed a day together. On separating, they stood upon the opposite banks of a little brook. They dipped their hands in its water, in testimony of the purity of their intention, and then placing them upon a Bible together, they looked up to Heaven and mutually pledged their truth and constancy. Mary embarked for the West Highlands to visit her friends, but she returned no more. She was taken sick, and died on her way to Greenock, after a short illness. Burns never forgot the object of his affections. Even after he married Jane Armor he continued to mourn his fate, and some years afterwards, upon the birth day of his lost Mary, he was found by his wife in a cold bright evening, sitting out in the open air, upon a wisp of straw, gazing at a bright star with the utmost intenseness. He was prevailed on after much persuasion, to enter the house and there he sat down and wrote, almost without a pause, those matchless lines, which have immortalized his passion.—*Albany Advertiser.*

BARBERS have long been celebrated for their wit and the exquisite *keenness* of their jokes. But the oddest of all mortals of the *barber*-ous tribe of which we have the least idea appears in the last Ithica papers, with an advertisment, dated at the "Head Quarters of the Republican Hall of Fashion." After going on for some time with *dry cuts* he winds up with the following postscript: "The subscriber has invented an entire new apparatus for shaving. It goes by steam. The knife is about the size of a broad axe, with tongs to steady the patient. The whole concern is to be heated red hot, and it removes the beard quicker than thunder and lightning, and without pain. It cuts hair in the completest manner, and saves the expense and trouble of a second operation by taking off the head at the same time.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th inst. that one of the flues of the Steam-Boat Missourian, collapsed, while on her passage from St. Louis to that place.

ANECDOTE.

There are people in the world who are continually speaking of their ill luck. Every little mishap is considered by them, as a dispensation for their evil. They are satisfied with nothing. If by *accident*, they do happen to meet with a little good luck, it is nothing to what would have happened to some more favored one. One of these discontented beings was passing through our streets the other day, something glistened on the side walk and he stooped to pick it up. It was an old fashioned pistareen. "Dang it," he exclaimed, in a tone of petulent disappointment. "if any body else had found it, it would have been a *quarter dollar.*—*New Bedford Gazette.*

THE TIMES.—Weather, stormy—Mails irregular—Umbrellas, scarce—Shoes, leaky—Feet, wet—Editors, cross—Money, none—Bills, coming—Police, dumpy—Accidents, frequent—Parkins, crazy—Clay, mad—Jackson "good as new."

RHYMING LETTER, addressed to Rev. Newton, by William Cowper. "My very good friend: I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose there's nobody knows, whether what I have got, be verse or not; by the time and tune, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be did you ever see, of late or of yore, such a thing before? I have writ charity, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hopes to do good: and if the reviewer, should say, to be sure, the gentleman's muse, wears Methodist shoes, you may know by her pace, and talk about grace, that she and her bard, have little regard for taste and fashion, and ruling passion, and hardening play, of the modern day; and though to assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan to entice if she can, the giddy and gay, as they go that way, by a production on a new construction, she has baited a trap, in hopes to snap, all that come, with a sugar plum. His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend, my principal end, and if I succeed, and folks should read, 'til few are brought to a serious thought, I shall think I am paid for what I have said, and all I have done, though I have run, many a time, after a rhyme, and as far from home as the end of my sense, and by book or by crook, write another book, if I live and am here another year. I have heard before of a room with a floor, laid upon strings and such like things, with so much art in every part, that when you went in you were forced to begin a minuet pace, with an air and grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a rhyming fit, what will make you dance, as you advance, will keep you still, though against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you have come to an end of what I have penn'd, when that you may do, ere madam and you are quite worn out, with jiggling about, I take my leave, and here you receive, a bow profound, down to the ground, from your humble me."

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

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January 11, 1834.

THE ADVOCATE.

Saturday, January 11, 1834.

Great interest is still felt in the subject which is now engrossing the attention both of Congress and the people. The pressure, in pecuniary affairs, is felt by all. It is the subject of discussion in all parts of the country, and amongst every class of citizens. The propriety of the President's conduct with regard to the public Deposites is carefully canvassed by the people, and almost every man ranges himself on one side or the other. His course is highly applauded by some, and violently deprecated by others. The restoration of the Deposites is asserted by some to be the only salvation of the country, while others think the currency will be under better regulations than heretofore, when the present panic shall have subsided. We have an opinion of our own, as an individual, on this matter, which we are ready to express at all times, but as the conductor of a paper professedly neutral in politics, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to enter into a subject so full of excitement.

We feel, in common with others, the effects of the pressure, and hope most sincerely that a change for the better in money matters will ere long be effected. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished by all who have bills to pay and money to collect.

The Farmers' Bank of Lancaster has forwarded to Congress a memorial praying for the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States. There is also in circulation among the State Banks, a memorial to the Legislature of the State, praying that body to interfere in the present crisis "in such a manner as in their wisdom they may think most effectual, to procure the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States, that thereby the commercial and manufacturing interests of the state, the progress of internal improvement, and the financial arrangement of the Commonwealth, may be saved from impending derangement and disorder, perhaps absolute confusion and ruin."

The Banks in the city of Lancaster we understand, have ceased discounting for the present, as well as the Columbia Bridge Bank, and a number of other neighbouring Banks.

The Eighth of January was celebrated with much spirit at Harrisburg. The members of the Legislature assembled for the purpose at Mrs. Buehler's, and the citizens at Mr. Knepley's. Toasts were drank, and the Chronicle says the day was passed with unexampled decorum and propriety.

Governor Wolf has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the incendiaries who set fire to the Woolen Factory at Economy, Beaver county.

JAMES THOMAS has been re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland. The vote stood, James Thomas 48, Edward Lloyd, 46. Governor Thomas is a National Republican.

HENRY MYERS, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor, an Associate Judge for Delaware county, in the place of the Hon. John Pierce, deceased.

Col. Dewitt Clinton, son of the former Governor of New York, died at Matanzas on the 14th of December. He was about 29 years of age and was an officer in the United States corps of Engineers. He had gone to Matanzas for the benefit of his health. Col. C. was formerly an Engineer on the Pennsylvania Canal. The New York Commercial Advertiser thus speaks of him.

"At an early age he evinced many of the elevated qualities of his illustrious parent, and as he grew up his features and form were developed as from the same noble mould. He was exemplary in his morals, and the qualities of his heart were moreover such as to endear him to all with whom he became acquainted, and we sympathise deeply in the affliction of his relatives and friends."

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday, the Senate having a quorum, proceeded to business. No business of particular public importance was transacted on that day or on Monday. Tuesday was taken up by the presenting of petitions &c.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Keating submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several Banks of this Commonwealth be, and they are hereby directed, to return to this House at as early a day as possible, a statement, under the oath or affirmation of their respective Cashiers, exhibiting their condition weekly, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1833, in which statement shall be separately expressed, the amount of bills discounted on personal security, —on their own stock, or on other securities, the amount of domestic bills of exchange on hand, the amount of notes in circulation—the amount of specie on hand—the balances due to or from other banks, designating the aggregate amount due to or from Banks in the city and Liberties of Philadelphia—to or from other Banks of this Commonwealth—to or from Banks situated out of this commonwealth—to or from the Bank of the United States, and its several offices, respectively—the amount due to individual depositors—the amount due to the State of Pennsylvania and the United States—an account of government deposites, together with such other information as may in the opinion of the said Cashier be requisite to exhibit a correct statement of the weekly condition of their respective Banks during the said time.

The consideration of this motion was postponed after some discussion until Wednesday.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Smyser, of York, it was resolved, that the committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering so much of the act entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth." as requires electors to vote separate tickets for the candidates for the different offices.

Congress.

On Friday in Senate, after the presenting of petitions &c, Mr. *Benton* continued his remarks on Mr. Clay's resolutions.

On Monday a message was received from the President, stating that the Consul of the United States at Tangier, had apprised him of having received, in his official capacity, a present of a Lion and two Horses, but the President, conceiving that under the constitution, he had no right to accept the presents, submitted the animals to the control of the national authorities. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Waggaman* presented the credentials of the Honorable Alexander Porter, a Senator from Louisiana in the place of the Hon Josiah S. Johnston, deceased. Mr. Porter was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. *McKean* presented memorials from certain State Banks in Pennsylvania praying that the public Deposites might be restored to the United States Bank. They were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. *Benton* resumed and continued his remarks on the Deposite question.

On Tuesday, Mr. *Wright* presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, relative to the removal of the Deposites. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The *Vice President* communicated a letter from the Post Master General, detailing the amount of monies ($350,000) borrowed for the use of that Department, and the names of the Banks; which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Wilkins* presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia in reference to the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Benton* resumed and concluded his speech. In the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. B. submitted the following resolution which he moved to insert in lieu of the 2d resolution offered by Mr. Clay, to wit:

Resolved, That Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, and———, be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate, on the——day of———, then and there to be examined on oath, touching the causes of the late large curtailments of debts due to the Bank of the United States, and the manner of conducting said curtailment; also to be then and there examined touching the application of moneys of the Bank to electioneering and political objects.

On motion of Mr. *Southard*, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, on Friday, no business of general public importance was transacted.

On Monday, Mr. *Selden* presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York on the subject of the currency, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Binney* presented a similar petition from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, which was read and referred to the committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The *Speaker* presented a memorial from a meeting of merchants held in Philadelphia of which General Robert Patterson was Chairman, on the same subject, and was referred to the same committee.

The *Speaker* presented a memorial from Commodore Barron stating that he had invented a Steam Plough Ship, calculated for the destruction of Ships of War, which was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, stating that the American Consul at Tangier had received a present of a Lion and two Horses, which he held as belonging to the United States, and offering certain recommendations which will be found in the message in another column.

The House suspended the rule for the purpose of ennabling Mr. *Lewis* of Alabam to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the provisions of the treaty of March 1832, with the Creek tribe of Indians, in the State of Alabama, be inconsistent with the sovereign right of jurisdiction of said State, within its limits, and whether the execution of said treaty has so far conflicted or is likely to conflict with the operation of the laws of said State over the country ceded by such treaty, and if so, to inquire whether some act of Legislation may not be necessary to prevent such conflict, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Lewis stated at some length, his reasons for bringing the subject before the House. He wished to prevent any conflict between the Executive and the authorities of the State of Alabama.

On motion of Mr. McKinley it was resolved to postpone the further consideration of the question until to-morrow.

On Tuesday, after miscellaneous business, the House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Binney* took the floor and commenced his remarks on the subject.

Miss Cunningham's Murder.

As a good many singular and contradictory reports are in circulation concerning the arrest of the person mentioned in our last paper, we have thought it just to give such a history of the occurrence as may be relied on. We have some reason to be acquainted with the matter, and shall suppress such circumstances only as are not proper to be related at this time. Miss Evelina Cunningham, it will be recollected, was supposed to have been murdered on the 4th day of April, 1825; her body was found several days after, in a little hollow, thirty or forty yards from the road between Elkton and the Chesapeake ferry. Shortly after the murder, several persons were had up on suspicion and against each of two individuals the circumstantial evidence appeared to be strong. *Conners*, one of these persons had confessed himself the murderer to one of his companions, but it was afterwards proved that he was in Kentucky at the time the act was committed. Another person taken up on suspicion, acknowledged that he had been in the neighborhood of Elkton on the 4th of April, and some of his clothes were found to be bloody. It was proved, however, that he had been engaged in a fight and that his nose had bled profusely to which cause, he assigned the appearance of the clothes. Some suspicion, however, among the neighbors of Miss Cunningham rested on the person now in jail, but at that period he was not publicly charged with the crime.

Soon after the murder, it was mentioned in Niles's Weekly Register, and probably in some other papers, that a ring had been taken from Miss C. at the time she was murdered, and it was even suggested that this ring might cause the detection of the murderer. Mrs. Jackson, a sister of Miss C. makes oath that such a ring was lost, but is not certain that Miss C. had the ring with her at the time she was killed. Mrs. J. also states on oath, that she never saw the ring afterwards; she thinks it probable that Evelina had not the ring on her finger, but tied up in the corner of a handkerchief, or some other way disposed of among her clothes. Mrs. J. further deposes that a handkerchief lost was marked with her initials E. C. A pair of black worsted stockings also were miss-ed.

Mrs. J. states further that she has been informed that at the time the child which accompanied Miss C. was found, after the murder, it made some mention of Stebbing the man now in custody. Mrs. Peters deposes that she was at the house of Mr. S. on the 4th of April; that Evelina Cunningham stopped at the fence in front of the house, paid S. some money for work done by him, was asked to walk in, excused herself saying that she must hasten on to the place she was going, that is to Capt. Cooper's, who is a family connexion of Miss C. some of the family then requested her to wait and they would accompany her; she said that she would walk slowly on account of the child, and that they might overtake her. Mrs. P. further states that Mr. S. and herself soon after started to walk in the same direction towards Charlestown, a village three miles from his place of residence. She says, on their way they saw an ill looking man come out of the woods near where the body of Miss Cunningham was found. Mrs. P. is connected by marriage with the family of S. She says that Miss C. was accustomed to wear rings, but is not certain that she had any on that day; she had her gloves on at the time. John Robb sworn, says that about six months after the murder he overtook S. on the road between Elkton and Charlestown. They spoke of the murder. S. mentioned a handkerchief then in his possession, said it was found on a man taken up on suspicion and examined by a magistrate in Virginia. Mr. Robb thinks the handkerchief was stained with blood, he also thinks it was marked with the letters E. C. S. admits that he showed Robb a handkerchief, but does not remember whether or not it was bloody or marked with any letters. S. says that the handkerchief was taken from the man had up at Harper's ferry.

It appeared in evidence that Stebbing had sold a ring to a young man in Harford county; the said ring nearly corresponded with that described by Mrs. Jackson. Mrs J. could not say positively whether there was any difference. The ring sold by S. is now in the hands of a magistrate in Baltimore.

These are some of the most important facts, but other circumstances have been produced. Several persons supposed to have some knowledge of the matter have not yet been sworn.—Many reports are in circulation, some of them very well authenticated, and others entirely groundless. We have heard nothing certain concerning a stocking said to have been found in Stebbing's house, as stated in the Baltimore Chronicle. We think the editors of that paper have been misinformed. The affair, however, is such a train that some material discovery must shortly be made. We will continue to make such reports of the examination as may satisfy public curiosity without exciting undue prejudice against the prisoner.

Port De Posit Courant.

Riding a Rail.

Daniel Wardell, of Andover, was tried and convicted last week, at Ipswich, of adultery, and sentenced to hard labor in the State's Prison one year.

This convict is 59 years old, and the father of a family. He was a juror in one of the capital trials of 1830.

Last spring he extorted 150 dollars from one of his neighbors, by threatening to accuse the neighbor of the same crime; when this was found out, a large number of persons, filled with indignation at Wardell's conduct, (who was notorious for his low debauchery,) assembled in an orderly and unlawful way, seized Wardell and *rode him on a rail* through the peaceful town of Andover, for some miles, with as little damage to his body as possible in such cases. Wardell appeared to be very happy at this outrage, and exulted in the prospect of getting his revenge, and making money by taking his neighbors into the law. He came to Salem, complained to our Police Court against a dozen of them for a riot and assault, brought them to Salem on a Warrant, and had them bound over to court in June, when they were sentenced to pay each a fine of ten dollars and costs. Wardell also sued them in a civil action for damages, which was settled for about 150 dollars more.

At June Court he was indicted for adultery, sent to jail for want of bail, and has remained in jail till the Court of last week, and has now gone to the State's Prison.—*Salem Gaz.*

A steamboat of about 70 horse power, called the "Tampico," has been built at this port by Messrs. Brown and Bell, to be employed at Tampico, in towing vessels over the bar. She is nearly ready for sea.—*Ib.*

DIED

At Columbia, on the 4th inst. Miss DEBBY ANN MIFFLIN, aged 25 years.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	Balt.	Phil.
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,50	5.25	5,25
RYE FLOTR	325	4,14	3,62
Corn	45	53	47
WHEAT	90	91	1,04
RYE	62	75	70
OATS	25	31	30
CLOVERSEED	4,50	4,75	5,00
WHISKEY	20	24	24
PLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	12		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16.00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from	$10,00 to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$35 to 45,00
Do do rough " " from	$18 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from	$20 to 25,00
Barrel do " " from	$7, to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

Public Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Doner, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them to

DANIEL GROSH,
Administrator.

January 11, 1833.

Valuable Property

For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscribers at PUBLIC SALE, on

Saturday the 22d of February,

at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, the following property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND,

fronting on Market Street, in said borough, under a state of high improvement, upon which there is erected a commodious two story

Brick Dwelling House,

Also a convenient

STORE HOUSE,

with good Stabling, this property is situated in one of the most business parts of the borough.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a large and convenient

WARE HOUSE,

situated in that part of the borough, commonly called New Haven, which Ware House extends from the River to the Canal, and to which are attached four

Lots of Ground,

fronting on the Canal and River, the above Ware House is the most commodious and extensive of the kind in the borough, and is well worthy the attention of *business men.*

The terms and conditions upon which the above property will be disposed of, will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta January 7, 1834.

Notice.

The NOTES and BOOK ACCOUNTS of the subscriber are in the hands of JOHN AUXER, Esq. for collection, all persons indebted either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call on him and settle the same on or before the 25th of January, 1834, after that date they will be put in SUIT. All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present them to JOHN AUXER, Esq. for settlement.

SIMON S. RATHVON.

Marietta January 6, 1834.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, that two story

Log House & 2 Lots of ground

situate on Constitution street in Marietta, adjoining lands of Jacob Musser, deceased, the River and Canal.

The property is well calculated for public business, and would be a desirable situation for a Pilot.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the proprietor residing in Maytown.

GEORGE FERREE.

January 4, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

GROUND SPICES

of all kinds, for SALE at ANDERSONS Drug Store, Market Street.

Marietta Dec. 28, 1833.

Pine Wood

For SALE at CHIQUES SAW MILL, price 50 cents per half Cord.

January 11, 1833.

For Rent.

That well know

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two Stories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS PECK, late of West Donegal township Lancaster county, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, deceased, are hereby required to make *immediate payment* of their debts, to the subscribers the Administrators of said deceased, who will attend at the House of said deceased, on *THURSDAY the* 30th *and FRIDAY* the 31st of *JANUARY* 1834, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on said days, duly authenticated to the Administrators

JOHN BRENEMAN,
CHRISTIAN LONGENECKER.

December 28, 1833.

MARIETTA

English & Classical Academy.

This Institution, under the supervision of Theodore W. Simpson, A. M. will be opened for the admission of PUPILS, in the building lately erected at the corner of Gay and Walnut streets, on TUESDAY, December *Third.* The Male department will be under the immediate direction and government of the Principal. The Female department, will be conducted by Miss C. SIMPSON, who has had considerable experience in teaching. The various branches of a

Classical & English Education

will be taught. The following list comprises a part of the regular course of instruction, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Use of the Globes, Mental and Moral Philosophy, higher branches of Mathematics, Greek and Latin Classics, French, Music, Drawing &c.

The pupils will be divided into classes, according to the attainments of each. Exercises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION, will be required of all of suitable age and acquirements.

Terms of tuition will vary from three to six Dollars, according to the nature of the studies.

Drawing, French, Music, and Fancy work extra.

Miss SUTHERLAND, who has had four years experience as an *Instructress* of Music, having taught at Baltimore and Bethlehem with much satisfaction to her employers, will give lessons on the Piano and Guitar.

Drawing and Fancy work, per quarter	$5,00
Fancy work	2,00
French	6,00
Music on the Piano or Guitar	8,00

Stationary furnished, if desired, at a moderate rate.

The Principal will receive a few female boarders into his family, at the low rate of $25 per quarter, for board, tuition, &c. Board can be had in respectable familes from $1,75cts to $2,00 per week.

Application for Admission, can be made either to Mr. Simpson or any one of the following Trustees,

James Mehaffey, Dr. Samuel Huston,
Rev. O. Douglass, Christian Hertzler,
James Wilson.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Marietta and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, and that he will attend to all work entrusted to him, in the most neat and expeditious manner.

N. B. Jobbing of all kinds attended to in the most expeditious manner.

CHARLES RINEHART.

Residence in front street, Marietta, 2 squares below McKinney's tavern.

Marietta, November 16th, 1833.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞ to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays.*

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. JACOB GLATZ,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,

MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and gene assortment of fresh

Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, & c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium	Pill Hyddragrure
Flour Sulpher	do Calomel, do Jalap
Lima Bark, best	do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do. common	do Dyotts, do Scotts
Turkey Rhubarb, true	do Hoopers genuine
Sugar of Lead common	do German, do Quinine
do. best,	do Blue Mass
Bol. Armenia	Stone Ochre
Sal. Epsom	Yellow Ochre
Pulv. Columba root,	Vermillion
do. root,	Corrosive Sublimate
Soap balls best	Arsenic, Cobalt
Mortification powder	White Oxyd Bismuth
Fox glove,	Black do, Sal Tarter
Teradesiana,	Sal. C. C. Volatile
Jalap pulv.	Caster Fibre
Radix Jalap	Ergot
Magnesia com.	Lasses Calamanris
Magnesia calcined	Storox, Steel Filings
Crome green	Paints in boxes
do. yellow,	Cowhage
Manna flake	Pulv. Colocynth
White Vitrol	Oil Cubebs, do Croton
Red Saunders,	do black Pepper
yellow do.	do Mustard
Arrow Root pulv.	do Wormseed
red Wafers, mixed do.	do Peppermint
Grain of Paradise,	do Spearmint
Gum Elastic,	do Cinnamon,
Salt Rochell,	do Lemon
Super Carb Soda,	do Camomile
Sal Eratis,	do Burgamot
Calomel ppt.	do Pennyroyal
Dovers powders	do Sassafras
Sulphate Quinine,	Origanum, do Juniper
Tarter Emetc,	do Lavender
Drop Lake,	do Monardo
Saffron best, do. com,	do Clove, do Succini
Flors Benzoin,	do Vitriol, do Tansey
Cayenne Pepper	do Hemlock, do Picis
do. black	do Almond
Alspice	do Wintergreen
Cinnamon, Cloves	do Savan, do Camphor
Orange peel, Sago	Oil Nine, do Spike
Pulv. Ipecacuana	do Stone, do St. John
Gum Arabic	Balsam Demaltha
Patent Green	Balsam Copavia
Galangal root	do Canada, do Peru
Oris root	do Tolu, do Sulpher
Valerian do.	Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Columbo do.	Isinglass, bitter Apple
Radix Gentian do.	Tapicoa, Nux Vomica
Race Ginger do.	Blacking of all sorts
Elecampaign do.	Swaims Panacea
Liquorice do.	Albrights Columbian
Radiz Angelica Root,	Syrup, Indian Specific
Mezeron do.	Tooth Powder
Zedozing do	Bateman's Drops
Blue Smaltz	Court Plaster black
Frosting	do Flesh color
Com. Emery, Fine do.	Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Rhubarb Pulvis	Cologne water,
Cantharides viscatories	Milk Roses, Jnjube
Prepared Chalk,	Paste or Pectoral Gum
Lump white	Fire King's tooth ache
French Chalk	drops, Pomatum,
Red Chalk	Harlem Oil
Writing Sand	Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Sand paper fine	Godfreys Cordial
do. coarse	British Oil, Opodeldoe
Cream Tarter	Breast Pipes
Gum Amber	Sucking Bottles
do Aloes	Nipple Shells
do Copal	Trusses of all sizes
do Shellac	Male and Eemale Syr
do Tragacanth	inges, Spirits Wine
do Arabic	Spirits Turnpentine
do Catechu	Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
do Guiacum	Flaxseed Oil
do Bonzoin	Sperm Oil
do Assafœtida	Pumice Stone
do Kino	Amber Beeds
do Gamboge	Adhesive Plaster
do Myrrh	Patent Stove blacking
Gum Olibian,	Hair Powder
do Elmi	Lamp Wicks
do Hastic	Colts Foot
do Camphor	Segars Spanish
Tongua Beans	do Half, do common
Spanish Indigo	Powder and Shot
Bengal do.	Paint Brushes
Fig blue	Tamerinds
Flowers of Emery	White Lead
White wax	Logwood, Calmr do
Yellow do.	Fustic chipt,
Cochinella	Harts Horn
Red Precipitate	Black Oil Varnish
Nut Megs, May Shell	Sheep Skins, Salt Petre
Prussian blue	Vials by the Gross
Hira Picra	Jodine Extracts,
White Precipitate	English Quils
Bacchus Laurel	common do
Cardamon seeds	Judkins Ointment
Sealing Wax black	German Tapers
Red do.	Soda Powders
Pulv. Gal Aleppo	Quicksilver
Galls Aleppo	Liquorice Ball
Caustic Potass	do Refined
Caustic Lunar, Mace	Casteel Soap. Ladies do
Carbonate Potass	Horse Powder
Ground Spices.	Lamp Black
Superior Wine Bitters	Camel Hair Pencils

Just Received, a fresh supply of Albright's

Columbian Syrup.

Also a supply of

Swaim's Panacea.

Marietta June 16, 1833.

C. Imhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Groceres, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTONEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT TH[illegible]

AGENT AN[illegible] CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

IN LOCUST STREET, first House above Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.

The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened an OFFICE for the *PURCHASE and SALE of REAL ESTATE* of every description. Agency business in general,

DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS OF SALE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, TAVEN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.

JOHN TROUT.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT,

Fancy Milliner & Dress Maker.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Marietta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their demands in her line, at the shortest notice.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. January 1st, 1834.

B

Briteman John, 2, Brokle John, Barnard B. Uriah, Bambrick John.

C

Carney Dinis, Cohick Daniel, Cormany Martin, Clentenick Isaac, 2.

D

Deace Robert, Dunkle Christian, Davise George.

G

Gamber John.

H

Heistand Jacob, 2, Hartman Peter, Holmes Henry, Holinger Margaret.

K

Kampt George, Kelley John.

L

Lewis Abel, Landis Samuel, Lesher George, Lectura William.

M

Miller Maria, M'Collum Deanis, Miller John, Musselman John.

N.

Neisely Peter.

R

Ream George, 3, Reynold Richard, Rose Elisha, Reading William.

S

Scheufele Conrad, Seaman Hester, Snyder Abraham.

T

Tarbox William, Test Jacob, Toner Mary Mrs, Tibbes Benjamin, Toman John.

V

Vollmer Christian.

Y

Young Samuel.

JACOB GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta January 4, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, last quarter ending December 31, 1833.

Dorothy Smith, John Brant, Christian Longenecker, jr. John Denison, Henry Musser, Jacob Like, John Breneman, Harmon Long, Andrew Armstrong, George Horn, Frederick Sherbone, John Wagener, William Brown 4, John Buller, Samuel Long, Samuel Kain.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.

Maytown January 4, 1834.

New and Splendid Assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law

Consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TIBAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which are offered uncomonly low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta October 24, 1833.

LIB HART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters: Timber from 10 to 50 feet n length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, iall of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Oyster and Liquor establishment, in High street, Marietta, at his old stand,

Double and Single Barrled Guns,

all kinds of pocket pistols, powder flasks, and horns, game bags, double and single shot belts, all kinds of shot, Benty's FFFG. Dupont's Eagle and Duck powder, toys of every description, writing and letter paper, quills, fishing tacklings, such as sea grass lines, reeds, and all kinds of fishing hooks, and floats; VIOLINS, strings, bridges, and bows, razors and razor-straps, jewsharps, fire steels, boxes, sponck, and flints, percussion caps, spy glasses, and scissors, chains, pulling crackers, magic matches, mustard, Cayenne pepper, night tapers, taylors sheers, shoe blacking, fancy soap, brass, composition and silver thimbles, fancy amber wax and glass beads, spanish, half and common segars, Cavendish tobacco, pins, R. Hemming & Sons countersunk drill ey'd needles, snuff boxes, chemical ink powder, crayons and lead pencils, conversation cards, bodkins, pocket combs, cloak clasps, dice, tooth brushes, watches, steel plated and silver spectacles, common and gold plated watch keys, seals and chains, gilt, gold plated, silver, and Jeweller's fine gold finger rings, gilt and gold breast pins and ear rings, plated and silver everpointed pencils and leads, guard chains, musical boxes, common and fancy pocket and pen knives, shirt studs, and key rings, UNION CANAL LOTTERY TICKETS; money purses, perryan and silver pens, bracelets, water paints, scissors and gougles, harmonickons and magnifying glasses, pocket books and vallats; hard soft and paper shell almonds, chesnuts, filberts, palm & walnuts, glass for windows and pictures, from 24 by 30 inches to the smallest size, cut gratis for purchasers to any form or shapes wanted, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHN H. GOODMAN.

Marietta May 16.—17.

FAMOUS Medicines,

SO JUSTLY CELEBRATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

J. T. ANDERSON, Marietta,

Has just received and offers for Sale, a fresh supply of LEES celebrated Medicines, viz:

Lee's Famous Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of billious fevers, &c.

Price 25 cents.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops, warranted to cure.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)

Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotition, for tetters and irruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head ache. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Marietta May 23, 1833.—8t

Country merchants and all others, who buy by applying to the proprietor,

No. 68, *HANOVER Street, Baltimore,*

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgley, late Michael Lee & Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by he above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

INSURANCE AGAINST

FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

TIN.

The subscriber has just received at his Hardware Store in Columbia,

150 Boxes of Tin

of approved *brands*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PETER HALDEMAN.

Columbia Aug 22d 1833. 3m.

Stray Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in West Donegal township, about one mile & a half from Maytown, and one mile west of the Donegal church, on the 26th of NOVEMBER 1833, a Red and white spotted COW, Hip shot, supposed to be eight years old.

The owner is desired to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN REASER.

West Donegal township, Dec. 28, 1833.*

Eagle Hotel.

MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA,

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner for the accommodation of BOARDERRS, RAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained.

REIB & LIBHART.

April 11, 1833.

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL

Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut streets Philadelphia.

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House, as will ensure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders* and *Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chesnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travellers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

Feb. 14, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private Sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

This property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21. 1833.—tf

Boot & Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has commenced the above business in Front street, a few doors below Samuel McKinney's tavern, Marietta, where he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has now on hand a general assortment of Men's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, Ladies' Gater Boots and Shoes, of different kinds, French, Plain and Undress Morocco; Bronz, Green, Purple, Blue, &c. do.—Misses do. do Lasting, of different colors;—ogether with a general assortment of Boys', Youths and Children's Shoes, which he will sell at reduced prices. All orders promptly attended to.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Maricetta, April 11, 1833.

HARDWARE, Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders thanks to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity for their very liberal support, and hopes that he will continue to deserve it, by keeping a general and good assortment of all articles in his line of business. He has on hand a good supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

amongst them are

Hooper's Female pills, Balsam de Malta,
Spohn's Specific, for the piles,
Godfrey's Cordial, Lemon Acid,
Lee's Ague drops, German Pills,
Beltz's worm destroying Syrup,
Lee's Windham pills, Worm Tea,
Opodeldoc, White's toothache drops
Lee's Nervous Cordial, Kline's toothache drops
Lee's Elixir for colds Lee's toothache drops,
Golden Tincture.

Mahogony Veniers,

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. His Store is in Main Street a few doors west of Messrs. Hertzler and Wilson's store, where all orders will be thankfully received, and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1832.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his customers, and a generous public, that he continues to keep on hand and at his stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joist Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made to order with Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Maricetta, July 18, 1833.

CABINET

Ware Room

Market street.

Is RE-MOVED to the ROOM lately occupied as a Milliner Shop, ONE DOOR below RIEB and LIBHART'S Hotel.

Marietta April 18, 1833.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make and keep for sale at his ware room the following articles: sideboards of the latest city fashion from $45 to $100, sofas of various fashion made of mahogany and covered with hair cloth and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany card tables, pillar and paw foot, and card tables with carved legs, mahogany dining tables and extra mahogany chairs covered with hair cloth and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany Secretary Beaureaus of various patterns, work tables, cradle stands, cherry breakfast tables and dining tables, high post bedsteads, field, post and French, &c. mahogany desks, book cases, and all other articles in his line of business will be executed in a neat and workman like manner. The work shall be executed by master workmen, from the city of Philadelphia, and New York. The furniture shall be made of the best materials and finished in a style not inferior to any in the county. He will also keep on hand a good assortment of mahogany boards carvings and veniers, purchased in Philadelphia at wholesale, so that the furniture can be sold on very reasonable terms, and on a very reasonable credit. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

LORENZO TAGGART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

N. B. Coffins made in a neat manner and attended to with despatch.

Prospectus

Of a Newspaper published in the City of Washington, and entitled

The Moderator.

It will be the aim of the Editor to conduct this paper upon the broad principles of republicanism, in the Jeffersonian sense of the term. Actuated as he trusts, by an ardent desire to contribute his humble support to these principles, he ventured, in his first prospectus to express a preference for the Hon. John M'Lean, of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency. In honestly and openly repeating this avowal, he disclaims all design of improper interference with the public sentiment; and while it is his determination to yield a firm support to Mr. McLean, as a Presidential candidate, he does not intend to make the existence of his paper to depend solely, or even chiefly, upon its devotion to the interests of any individual. The MODERATOR is to be a republican Journal; and it is to that confidence which fidelity to republican principles can alone secure, that the Editor mainly looks for support. It is because under the present circumstances of our country, he believes John McLean to be the man best calculated to give efficient action to republican principles, and not on account of any personal considerations, that he advocates his political elevation.

THE MODERATOR is published weekly at two dollars and fifty cents per annum if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or three dollars payable at the end of the year. The sheet is large, the typographical execution neat, and it will be the aim of the Editor, by industry, care, and elaborate condensation of matter, to present weekly a full and impartial notice of every thing of prominent interest in the political world. A Washington paper of this description has long been a desideratum. There are many individuals in our large towns and cities, and scattered throughout our country, who dislike the tax of a daily or tri-weekly paper, but who it is believed, will readily contribute their support to a well conducted weekly. It is to meet the want, in part at least, that the weekly form has been chosen.

Letters relating to the Editorial department may be addressed to William R. Collier, Washington City; and business letters to the publisher,

JOHN M'DONALD.

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—1. Price to individual subscribers, $2.50 cents per annum in advance; or $3,00, payable at the end of the year. If the cash is paid within three months from the time of subscribing, the payment will be considered in advance.

2. Companies of five or more subscribers and paying through a single agent, shall be entitled to receive their papers at $2.00 each per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, as above; or, at $2,50 cents each payable at the end of the year.

☞Subscriptions to the TRI-WEEKLY MODERATOR, which will be issued as soon as circumstances will permit, are solicited. Terms, Five Dollars per annum.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

James Nolbe,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of

BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER

Marietta November 30, 1833